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NEW YORK HERKLD, PRIDAY, JAMUARY 18, 1836.

### THE NICABAGUA AFFAIR.

The Case of Col. Parker H. French-Motter to Compel the Government to Bring on his

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

Jan. 26.—After the postponement of some cases,
The Court said, if there was no other business ready,

the Court said, if there was no other outliness ready, the jury might be discharged.

Mr. F. H. Cutting asked if the District Attorney was in a position to bring on some matters of great public interest. It has been stated that an indictment has been found egainst Colonel Parker H. French, Minister of the government of Nicaragua. (Turning to the District

Attorney.) Is it so?

The Listiet Attorney—Go on, sir; make your motion.

Mr. Cutileg said he hoped the District Attorney would snower him, and put him in a position to make his ap-

The least et attorney made no reply.

Mr. Cuttog...The gentleman's silence implies that there has I am employed by Colonel French, and I have to say, that while he could claim exemption from flees, he can do his duty to his government best by fhrowing acide the privilege he might claim, and he is, therefore, ready to meet this accusation and to proceed with the trial forthwith.

The Bistrict Attorney (interrupting) asked the nature

of the arction. If it is directed to the public press, the proper way would be to address the public press, and not the Court. Mr. Cutting was not in the habit of appealing to newspaper articles; he left that to others. Col. French had uthorized him to say that he did not wish to be exempt from the power of arrest; he walved his privilege as Ministrom the power of arrest, no waived an privilege as mini-ter from the republic of Nicaragua. There have been articles in the public press impeaching this officer, which have come from the department of the District Attorney. It has been represented that he has been engaged in a manner calculated to involve this country in a difficulty with snother Power; not only has Col. French been as sailed in the manner he (Mr. C.) had suggested, but his private character had been villided throughout the coun-try. Colenes French has, therefore, thought it unbaecmirg in him to descend into a newspaper war. An indictment has been found against him, and he demands a trial. When Col. French arrived in Nicaragua he found the inhabitants divided, and he embraced the cause of that portion who were engaged in establishing a propublic—such a system of government as is recognized in the United States. Counsel went on to describe the internal officulties that arose in that country, and also the seisure of Granada and the peace subrequently establizhed. There was then placed at the head of the govtrament one of the most honorable of the natives; other
departments were filled, and Col. French was placed at
the head of the Treasury Department, and the cansolidated government unbesquantly appointed him Musiker
to Washington, and he is the representative there of the
josephe of Nicaragua. Entire peace now reigns within the
two washington, and he is the representative that he is offer
straining comment; and are doing oversything in their
jower to continue to its support. With the neighbor
ing countries of Ean Sairador and Hondarus. When
it is imputed that is war now exist, it is unrea. When
it is imputed to Colonal French that he is enfeat
if one to insert to have the matter investigated.
The present government of that republic is the only one
it gives to be such as the contended the contended the contended the
three who will use the ploughestare to trans the restriction of the bird and make it productive. Mr. Cutting bebrief that the facility and the individual of the bird and make it productive. Mr. Cutting bebrief that the facility of the government of the birds blacks. The
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birds of the birds and the peak of the peak of th ssinure of Granada and the peace subsequently estab-lished. There was then placed at the head of the gov-ernment one of the most honorable of the natives; other

here simoet a youth from the State of Connecticut, where his sci meeticans by consanguinity, are of the highest class; be narried an amiable and accomplished lady, who is of a most respectable family, and is highly connected in the State of Illinois. This genticman (Gol. French) was one of the first who went to California to aid in the movement to bring that Territory within the Union of the States. He became a distinguished citizen of California, and filled the office of District Attorney there; he was elected to the Legislature and to the Senate. He subsequently went to Nicaragua, where he was appointed Chambisary General, and to other numerous effices; from there he was chosen to represent his country; and in all these offices Col. French has obtained the highest reputation, and gained from his fellow-citizens the greatest respect. Against such a man the public preas has teened with charges which, if guilty of, would consign him to imprisonment. During all this time Col. French has not only not been in conneclment, but he has been in the most public portions and places. In all the public offices he has laid in California there never was a dharge made against him by any man where he could succe his accuser face to face. Col. French has never chanced in his credentials to the government of the United States; he stands in this country the recognized representative of his party, and before he has presented his credentials to the government of the United States; he stands in this country the recognized representative of his party, and before he has presented his credentials to the fine, but have been considered the court an investigation and demands a trial. And Mr. Cuttagg asked the Court if it thought that this bill of indictment should be allowed to lurk around the recombination of the wind of the court of the was ready to plead not guilty, and to give the growermment and popertunity of proving their case if it can. He (Mr. Cutting) desired that fine on the party has presented upon a previous consider himself

Mr. Cutting said, upon his learned friend, the District Attorney. He had seen the end of a letter written by

Hon. Mr. McKeon asked the learned counsel if he could

give names.

Mr. Criting said he could not.

Mr. Criting said he could not.

Hon. Mr. McKeon said it laid emanated from Washing ton. The Executive stated that unle w further complaints were made sgainst Colonel Frouth he would have a reasonable time to go away. He (22). McKeon said he trusted that no further complaint would be made against him, and wished him a pleasant journey to be an expensive the said that he washed him a pleasant journey.

mide against him, and wished him a pleasant purmer to his on country.

Mr. McKeon observed that the learned counsel had, first of all, detated to the Executive that taking into view such and such circumstances, they ought to recogniso Colonel French as Minister, and then he told Man, (the District Attorney,) "Your language ought to be mere careful." However, he was glad that the counsel showed such anxiety for the trial of this matter. The whole question was upon the advantage that the Nicaragui Tianail Company would derive, and their motives and reasons should be raised to the very bottom. If was meat come, let it come from that mean corporations, that would be raised and character of the United States upon the come from that mean corporations, that would be come the country of the trial of the state of the control of the country of

be tried. Would the District Autorney say that it is not in the power of Ct. French to waive this privilege?

Hon. Mr. McKeen asked Mr. Cutting if he considered he he could.

Mr. Cutting replied in the affirmative. He could only say that he would leave others to judge upon that print, as well as himself. He would now, in conclusion, renew his mation, which was, that the District Attorney should produce his indictment; allow him (Mr. C.) to plead "not guilty." to give Col. French a trial at once, in order that this allegation, which he would pronounce to be false, should be at once thrown to the wind.

The Judge said that the records of the Court show that the Grand Jury have found an indictment against Tarker H. French, in which it is charged that he had been engaged in setting on foot an expedition against the republic of Nicerragus. There has been no arrest, nor does the Court know that any warrant has been issued. The proposition of the coursel is, that the indictment be at once and specify it id, in order that it may be accritated if there is any foundation for the charge. Many of the topics discussed have nothing to do with the question that this indictment be now and specify tried. It is said that there have been newspaper paragraphs impugning the character of Col. French; whether these charges are true or false could not be inquired into on a trial under this indictment. The subject of inquiry would be whether he had been engaged in setting on took an expedition, and it would not be proper to go into an invostigation as to whether there was any foundation for these accusations. The right of a speedy trial is secured to him by the constitution of the United States; but the constitution dees not give him a right to an "immediate" trial. The counsel claims that Col. French is the Maistor of Nicaragus. The District Attorney says he is not the accusations. The right of a speedy trial is secured to him by the consights as a Minister of the republic of Nicaragus, his waives them, and he is not then to be known

MYSHIMOUS SUICIDE OF A YOUNG FEMALE -Coroner Perty was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of a young woman named Agase Corbst, who cied at Bellovue Hospital from the effects of a dose of arsenic, taken with the intention of committing suicido. The deceased, it appears, was a woman of great persona beauty, but unfortunately was strongly addicated to the free use of intoxicating drinks. As far as could be ascerThe Lest Shi v St. Denis. Pubtere particulars from the Captain of the Ship napl vs.

We have been informed by Mr. David V. Lovell, the Captain of the ship Naples, by who we eleven of the crew of the ship Naples, by who we eleven of the st. Denis were saved; that it was utterly impossible for that vessel to have remained affect. His reasons for this belief are founded on the character of the cargo, which consisted of wheat, copper and flour, and which are the most unsafe freight that a vessel can carry. Any ore of these alone would be sufficient to sink her, in the leaky condition to which she was reduced. The crew were also upable to get at the pumps, the water having overflowed the main deck and the waves breaking over overflowed the main deck and the waves breaking over the bulwarks every minute. In addition, there is the fact, stronger than all the rest put together, and that is, that the survivous of the crew saw her sink while they were about six hundred feet off, and this, too, in the

middle of the day.

The mate of the St. Fenis has been unwell ever sine his escape, in consequence of the long exposure to the elements. His back, it is feared, is seriously injured, but it is hoped that he will scon receiver. The remainder of the crew have not recovered from the effects of the disaster, and their bands and feet are greatly swolkn from their long submersion in the water as well as

most terrine that he ever witnessed in the course of his experience on the ocean, and he has been going to sea for fifteen years. The wind, which commenced blowing from the mertheast, changed to the southeast and to the northwest, when it clew a perfect hurricane, and the only wender is that any vessel should have survived it. when she went down; but even if he was within sight of her at the time, he could not have rendered any assist. eleven of the crew, was preserved as if by a miracle, and rescued when they had abandoned all hope. The Naples was about five mi es off when they were observed from her deck, and in about an hour after they were taken on board and received all the attention which their condi-

masied, one of which he supplied with his extra sails. She was a Portuguese vessel, bound to this city, and was called the Lontana. Her provisions were all used up, but the captain was unable to supply her with any, his

cwn being only sufficient to carry him into port.

The Naples brought a large quantity of statuary from Leghorn, among which, her captain informs us, are some of the works of Powers, the American sculptor.
THE CONDUCT OF CAPT. LOVELL, OFFICERS AND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. I desire, through the columns of your paper, to tender my sincere thanks and gratifude to Capt. David V. Lovell, and his officers and men, of the ship Naples, in behalf of my companions and myself, saved from the pasket ship St. Denis, and taken on board of his vessel, for the kind and humane treatment bestowed upon us, and which we shall ever bear in grateful remembrance.

WILLIAM J. TUFTS.

The Shipwrecked and the Dead.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEKALD.
It is a painful, indeed a sorrowful duty, to call up the

sufferings of the past—to open the wounds which time and the busy scenes of his have partly closed; but a duty to the living impels me to the task, and nerves my pen for

the performance of the melancholy duty.

It is but a few hours since that a report was current that a steamer was seen burning upon Long Island Sound. The public mind was agonized and most painfully excited by the tear that human life bad been sacrificed; but sutsequent accounts relieved it of the pain. Since then the accounts of maxine disasters attended by melancholy less of life, multiply and thicken, and the public mind is awakened to the necessity of renewed efforts for the bet 2 r protection of the lives of the ship erceked. The further appropriation for the protection of the shipwrecked on the coast of New Jersey and Long Island, failed in on the coast of New Jersey and Long Island, failed in Corgress last winter. The cause of that failure is proba-bly known, but I need not state it to the public; the con sequence of that failure is the sad loss of life on both coasts. Let those who have been the means of preventing the appropriation remember that the consequence with them for all time and forever after, and hereafte

under one head, to the extent of one thousand five under one head, to the extent of one thousand five hundred and eighty (1,589), drowned. These embrace those of the New Era, Powhatan, City of Glasgow, Arc-tic, Yankes Blade, Waterloo, Laviathan and Warner. Under another, ore thousand three hundred and seventy-nine (1,379) drowned, under the Staffordshire, Tayleur, Annie Jane, Mary Jane, Favorite and Joannes. And still another, amounting to two throusand four hundred (2,400) and upwards. These were of the San Francisco, the Berbinhead, Mercedes, Abdish and Santa Anna; and then comes, in addition, the United States ship of war Albany, with its great company, buried at the bottom of the deep. I could cominue, and from my wast records count up from the drowned and the burned a mighty army of the dead; but what is here is enough to awaken the public to the necessity of more efficient means for the batter protection of those who go upon the great waters. Much of the difficulty experienced is from an inadequate supply of boats. There should be a sufficiency of boats, in case of shipwreck, to save all on board. Nevester should be allowed to go to see without such a preparation.

An act passed by the last Congress authorizes the

boats, in case of shipwreck, to save all on board. No vesses should be allowed to go to see without susk a preparation.

An act passed by the last Congress authorizes the establishment of life caving stations every five miles on the coast of New Jersey and Long Island, and forty thousand deliars were appropriated towards that object; but a further appropriation is required to equip these stations and provide for their supervision. This additional appropriation was not made, as it should have been, at the last session. Hence the loss of life on the coast.

Whenever there is a move in Congress on these measures, up comes one set of men who insist that their boats, and none others, shall be used, and then another set, insisting that they shall share in the patromage. It is in this way that these humane measures are kept from being carried out promptly. It was so with the steambeat bill in 1850. When the steamer Griffith burned up on Lake Rie, on the 16th of June of that year, and two hundred and fifty lives were lost, the public mind was painfully excited; Congress was in session, and a bill was immediately infreduced to prevent such calamities in future. It passed the House of Representatives by a large wote, but no sooner had it reached the Senate than two sets of boat-builders pounced upon it, contending for the patromage, and the bill was laid on the table. At length another disaster—the burning of the Henry Clay on the Hudsen—resuscitated the bill, and George Davis (then in the Senate.) procured its passage, and it is now a law. When this bill was pending, Mr. Seymour, of Troy, was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce in the House, and was very active in this good and great measure, and will austain me in this statement, in this sarticular case.

The same difficulty exists now on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, as to who shall have the supplying of the boats, and this quarrel is drowning nundred of the shipwrecked.

Becoknyn Henoric, Jan. 16, 1856.

The customary opening of the Court of Real Audencia Pretorial took place on the 2d inst., under the Presidency of the Captain General. In the speech of the "Litustria-simo Senor Regente," which occupies several columns of the Diario de la Marina we find the following reference

the Diario de la Marina we find the following reference to the case of Dr. Worral:—

The United States Consul at Matanzas made some prensions and some offorts to exclude the local judge from having any interference in the wills of Anglo-American citizens who should die in that city, or in the property of those who should die without making wills, and in this way be desired to give a great extension to his anugly mercantile functions, thus making it contrary to all the precedents that constitute our international rights, which we possess with others, sustaining himself by treatics of doubtful signification, and never applied to those ultra marine provinces, and perhaps forgetting the very laws of his own country with respect to consular rights and foreign countries. The chief judge of this court having been consulted with regard to this debated the question in all its bearings, and reported the answer he considered most proper. What that answer is we must infer from the action taken by General Concha in the matter.

### AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

Latest from the State Capital.
DAY SPENT VOTING FOR CLERK OF THE HOUSE—
NO PUBLION YET APPARENT—CONTEST ANMATED
AND VERY SPIRITED.

ALBANY, Jan. 17, 2856. The election of Speaker yesterday, after the unprecedented strugg'e, was supposed to have ended the difficulty in organizing the House; but the vote and discussion upon the elerkship, this morning gave evidence that we yet there is no certainty as to the result. Three ballotings were had, the last resulting in 52 votes for Sherman, sublican; 39 for Stevens, Know Nothing; and 26 f

Some dezen got scattered upon haif as many indivi-

Nalew, hard democrat.

Some dessen got scattered upon half as many individuals. Various attempts were made to adopt the plutality rule, but were voted down. The republicans begged lustily for thair cardidate. The Know Nothings were in a hurry to adopt the plurality rule. Mr. Odell, who had remained perfectly silent during the fitteen days contest for Speaker, made a sereastic speech thi morning, in reply to remarks against the Know Nothings, made by Riesers. Show and Wateman, republicans, and defended himself and the Rmow Nothings from the many charges made against them since the commencement of the seasion. He called upon the two opposite parties to elect their Clerk, in accerdance with the bargain which elected the Speaker yesterday. Without taking another vote, the House actionread.

Yesterday, and theretofore, the domocrats and republicans steadily voted together against the Americans. Today the "tables are turned"—the "boot is on the other leg." Today the democrats and Know Nothings vote against the republicans. The defeat of Mr. Odell is taken sadly at heart by his party. It was see exhibited this morning. There is certainly a disposition among his friends to preceed with the public business of the carliest possible moment, but they will not submit to any insult or indignity offered them, let it come from whatever querier it may.

The Senate were an hour in seesion. Their business remains blocked up in consequence of the embrarsement in the House. Some sew bills are introdued, but there is no session of the committee of the whole, nor any action taken upon any matter in which the House is entitled to a voice.

Mr. Spencer, yesterday in roduced a bill in relation to insurance companies. It a importance will commend the attention of those intercated. This is a copy:

An act to amand an act entitled an act to provide for the incorporation of insurance companies, passed April 10, 1819, Sec. 1, Section eight of an act unitied an act to provide for the incorporation of insurance companies, passed April 10, 1819

shall be at mass ten just the effect immediately. Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately. Several of the State officers were prepared to send in their annual reports this morning, as it was expected that the organization of the House would be perfected. But they are now held in reserve.

# NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The report of the Bank Department was presented. To amend the charter of the New York Fire Departs To incorporate the Long Island Trust Company.

The Buffalo Auction bill.

The bill relative to charitable institutions, amended by neluding the Brooklyn City Hospital in the operation of

# AIBANY, Jan. 17, 1856.

SANUEL BREVOORF obtained leave to register his vote or lyman Odell on the last ballot, having been una voidably absent from the House at the time it was taken The House then, on motion of Mr. Glover, proceeded

Mr. Dawson moved that R. U. Sherman be ele

Mr. Minman moved to postpone the election of Clerk for two weeks.—Laid on the table.

and if there was no choice before the third ballot, that

a plurality vote then elect.

A general and acrimonlous debate ensued, and at 11 clock the House adjourned.

The Agitating Contest Ended—Fasting of Blacks of both Assistions—Speaker Elected Through Secured Influence—Who is Orelle Robinson; Position of Hards, Softs and State Administration, dc., dc., dc.

The result of the contest for the Speakership of the Rouse of Assembly, of this State, should take no one by

surprise—that is, the many hundred thousands who daily read the columns of the New York Heraup. It was premeeting of the Legislature, that Orville Robinson would eventually be the presiding officer. The reasons were perfectly obvious. The facts displayed in the columns o the seft shell and republican papers fully demonstrated that fact, and no reflecting person, except absolutely ob-livious of the past, and the very recent past, too, can now with any degree of propriety claim that he has been

taken by surprise at the result.

The whig-Seward-republicans knew full well at the start that they had no possible chance. They knew start that they had no possible chance. They knew also that the grid with the Know Nothings was imprasticable, impossible, imprudent and injudicious. The least tincture of the kind would destroy their identity and utterly annihilate their new fledged party. There were Preston King men in the House, elected by the democrats, but who still professed adherence to the eld party. The fusionists knew them to a certainty, and all that was measure was to keen them from yother for Balley until

fusionists knew them to a certainty, and all that was necessary was to keep them from voting for Bailey until the bargain could be fully consummated.

Mr. Frendergast, in his withdrawal, comphatically declared that the republican whigs never expected to elect a Speaker, and only voted for their moninal candidate during fourteen days in hopes that a sufficient number of democrate would unite upon a single candidate, when the whigs would wheel into hime and elect the democratic candidate by a majority or plu ality vote. This mighthave been done twelve days since it the republicans had been homest, for on several occasions Mr. Sailey received thirty votes, when the thirty-live republicans could have fallen in and elected him, oven upon a majority vote. But Mr. Bailey was not upon their slate. He was not the kind of democrat they wanted. He was anot the kind of democrat they wanted. He was not the kind of course opposed to William H. Se vard. Orville Robinson, to be sure, was elected at Oswage as a democrat, but supported by the black republicans, led on by the late Speaker Littlejohn. This was the man who stood fabs upon their record, and with them it was and Covar and Mulliam-Robinson or no fusion.

Buring the long and exciting contest, the baraburner rofts were playing possum with Mr. Builey. They openly manifested no particular opposition to him as a man fitted and qualified in every respect to fill the chair. Some of the coffs were not satisfied with his opinions as to uniting the party. They made toquiries. He am severed them satisfactorily. Others demanded to knew whether he approved of the resolution rejected by the hards on the irst night of caucus. He approved of that also. This was all that the softs asked, and he replied according to their wlahes. Why not, then, unanimously adopt him? He was in favor of a re-union of the democracy, and sapproved of the resolution rejected by the hards on the irst night of caucus. He approved of that should be a manifest of the contract of the play of the resolution of t

as his party leaders dictated, and, among other acts of the kind, we find his vote recorded on the four-nais of the House of Representatives in favor of the admission of fexas, slavery and all. Although much experienced in public life, he has left nothing on record, neither in speaking nor writing, which can chain for him any distinguished mark of statesmanship, no chara tieristic of a political tactician, manager or leader in party factors. He may however, he probable that now the property of the control of th

He has not eyen the entire floor a soft sizell possessing the least ability to sustain him, when strattened and in an emergency.

The Speaker is on committees with State officers, of which the Know Nothings have one half. As the reputal Hams have been the means of placing him in the chair, it is reasonable to believe that he will uniformly decided with them, and it accordance with the views of Governor Elar) and licentenant Governor Raymond, keeping the wife officials army in their places for another year.

The Know Nothings felt confident that when the final yote arrived they would receive a large accession from the hunder hards. Their chuckling was quite audible, and from the caving it all round there was some plousibility in that rumer. But on that that and decisive vote only one hard shell was found regardless of his party obligations, and that was George van Sanford, of Proy. Ressisalese county, recently from that classic spot, Kinderhook, near unto the renowned Lindenwold. He was counted one of the most reliable on the national democratic side of the house, and his friends were frequently upon the eve of making him their candidate for Speaker. Anthon, Glover, Dixon, and other of the hards, now say, concerning Van Sanford, 'let him slide.' The other hards, who deserted to the Know Nothing camp, did it it he early part of the engagement. They are, fattison, of Chenago; Baucus, of Saratogs, and Wright, of Otago.

It is proper to state that a number of hard democratic adhered to Mr. Belley until he declined. This was after a struggle of more than two weeks. They had become wearled of the fruitless contest, and when the whige announced their readiness to unite upon a democrat, these hards went in for Mr. Robinson, though a soft shell, being less obnixious than Odell, the candidate of the "Americans." The constituents of Meesure Bradner, J. B. Clark, H. S. Gray, Splook, Relly, Hayes, Hay, and others, who supported ultimately Mr. Robinson, will learn that they were reluctantly driven to the alternative of voting

The Diario de la Marina of the 10th instant gives u steamer brought us the newspapers from the Mexican capital to the 29th December, and from Vera Cruz to the 4th instant. During the few days since we received the last news by the steamer Mexico, there has not been the last news by the steamer Mexico, there has not been the least favorable change in the general aspect of affairs. On the contrary, it seems that the forces of Gen. Uraga continue to pursue those of the government, whilst the prounciamento of General Cuitian, and other chiefs in the neighborhood of Puebla, has assumed greater importance from the fact of a part of the troops sent out to attack them having joined their ranks. The Progress of Vera Cruz gives in its last number, on this point, the following particulars:—

particulars:

In reference to the defection of the 11th Regiment of the line, the Niglo XIX.. of the 29th December, remarks: In reference to the defection of the 11th Regiment of the line, the Niglo XIX... of the 29th December, remarks:—As soon as the government became a quainted with this fact, it sent aggainst the rebols a corps of 1,100 men, under the command of the brave chief D. Severo del Castillo, who to-day left this capital with a part of the medical corps and the field ambulance, with the necessary war amunition. Five hundred men, under the command of Lieutemant Colonel Junguito, were to leave Vera Cruz in order to march tawards Tesnit'an. These forces will be sufficient to re-establish order.

Another divison, commanded by General Gris'ardi, and composed of the three arms, accompanied by a section of the medical corps, with a field ambulance, has been scut egainst. General Uraga, who is still in Totiman. The strops of Queretarce will join this division.

To replace the troops leaving this city the government assections of the contest of the sections of the proper of the people of the whole republic formed into a national guard. The revolution which overthrew Santa Anna is strong enough to wanquish those reactionary generals who violate their mest sacred duties by betraying a government which honored them with its confidence.

Our Governor received yesterday at twenty minutes past ten in the morning, a telegraphic despatch of the 2d inst., Iron Senor Barria, Governor of the State of Puebla, to the following effect:—Public tranquirity continues to reign here. The factions remain in the environs of Zeapoaxtia, and have not entered Taxcala. The brigids of Senor Castillo will leave to-day for Amosoc. Please to keep me informed as to what has happened in your cliv.

At half past one? M. the Governor of the State of Puebla, to the following effect:—Public tranquirity on times to senor Castillo will leave to-day for Amosoc. Please in former in the environs of Zeapoaxtia, and have not entered Taxcala. The brigade of Senor Castillo will leave to-day for Amosoc. Please in four clived from the Chief of Pepartment of Jalappa the follow

JALAPA, Jan. 3, 1856.

Public trangullity continues undisturbed in the Department under my command. If something should hap-

pen I shall immediately advise you.

J. MANUEL CAMARGO.

By way of Havana we learn that the troops sent
President Comonfort to quiet the people at Puebla h
been entirely routed. The presumption was strong th
Comonfort would not be able to maintain himself in

# City Intelligence.

The in Broadway.—About half past nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in a two story frame building in Broadway, between Forty-fifth and Forty-fixth streets, occupied as a straw hat manufactory by C. W. Haskell & Co. The fire originated between the shed partition near the furnace, supposed to have been caused by a spark. The building belongs to Mr. John Boardman, and is damaged about \$200; fully insured. Messra. Haskell estimate their lors at about \$250, insured for \$2,000 on steck in the Greenwich and People's Insurance Company, and \$500 on machinery in the Greenwich Insurance Company.

Figure Wareen Street.—About half past two o'clock systems of fire was given from No. Fire in Broadway .- About half past nine o'clock on

yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was given from No. 82 Warren street. It originated in the third story, back room, occupied by Margaret Ehl. During her absence a little boy, named Adam White, tried to put some chips in the stove; they fell off and set fire to the room. Loss about \$5—no insurance. RUN OVER AND KRIED BY & HARLEM RAHEGAD CAR.

Mary Rourke, an Irish woman, lately residing near Har-lem, while attempting to cross the track near tuat place, at nine o'clock on Monday night, was run over and in stantly killed by a Harlem train from this city. Her body was conveyed to the Twelfth ward police station, where Coroner Hills proceeded to hold an inquest. Up to the time of the closing of the Coroner's office he has not returned either with this case nor with that of those is led by the accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

ONSEQUES OF WAN S. NAGIR.—Wm. S. Nagle, Assistant

ONSECURE OF WA. S. MAGE.—Win. S. Nagle, Assistant Treasurer of the Breadway theatre, who died last Monday, was buried on Wednesday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 100 Lecoard street. A large number of the friends of the deceased were in attendance, among whom were many professional man, assers and others, and also a lodge of Free Masons, of which fraternity Mr. Nagle had been a member. The besty was taken to the esmetery in Second street to await interment. The Masonic ritual was read, and the beautiful and suggestive rites of the Order performed over the coffin. Mr. Nagle was but 25 years of age at the time of his death.

Processor Schmidt, of Columbia College, delivered last evening, at Hope Chapel, the first of a course of six lectures on the German Language and Literature. The sucleance was not large, but respectable possiblering the out door attractions. The lecture was a muddled production, and displayed very extensive research. The course will, undoubtedly, be an instructive if not a popular one. We noticed among the audience Drs. Knox, Mevicar, President King, and several other of the literati of the city.

The SOUND STEAMERS.—The Fall River steamer Bay State did not arrive yesterday tid 11 o'clock A. M., in conse.

did not arrive yesterday tid 11 o'clock A. M., in conse. quence of a slight detention in starting, which was occaquence of a slight detention in starting, which was eccasioned by the freight train from Beston running off the track. The C. Vanderbilt and Commonwealth, from Sterington and Norwich, came in, as usual, at about 9 o'clock. They report the quantity of ice in the East river as being greatly diminished.

Almany Tranna.—The trains on the New York and Sarlem Railroad run through to Albany regularly.

Frequence with all the lumines of the East will have an opportunity, such as may never again present steel, at the auction sale any

may never again present itself, at the auction sale au-neanced to take place to day, at Mr. Oseanyan's Turkish khave, 625 Proadway.

A CENTENARIAN INDIAN URIEF.—His Excellengy of Brien Stadogh, a chief of the Six Nations, who was born in 1752, was in this city posterday. This aged chief, now 104 years of age, was sent to France to be educated previous to the Revolution. He returned to the Revolution after going through the medical school in Parls, in company with the young Marquis de Lafayett a, whom he followed through the wars of the American Revolution, and did service in that campaign. He was at the battle of Brandywine, where he attended upon General Lafayetta, binding up his wounds, received in the affair. During the war he received a bayonet wor, and in the right lung, which even now causes kim unea meas in case he takes a cold. Although more than a ceratury has passed over his head he is still hale and strong, erect and letty in his post. His Mascuic brethren greeted the aged chieftain, and contributed to his nex setties—for although so oid he has not been all the time accumulating gain. He was for many years at the bear of the Six Nations, and a chief of great in fluence.—Reviews Democrat, Jan. 9.

### ATTAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Important from the Satisfial Capital.
DEFATE ON THE ACTION OF THE RAYAL BOARD
TACTICS OF THE SAMES MRN—WAR WITH SNGLA
PREDICTED—REPORTED ELECTION OF SECRETA DAVIS TO THE SENATE, ETC.

The Senate were in Executive session some time to-day. They despatched a large batch of appointments. Quite an animated debote took place on the propriety of considering the recent action of the Naval Board with Mr. Bayare pitched into the immertal Fifteen, and showed them up in their true light. A majority of the Senate, I understand, will advocate open-doors during the

It is the substant of the Banks men we offer the par-rallty rule every day until something is effected. Mr. Williams, of New York, moved it to-day, and it was tabled—Mr. Campbell voting against it. The anti-Ne-braska caucus resulted in bringing back the refractory

A distinguished functionary of the government states to-day, in conversation, that war between the United States and England would occur within sixty days. The functionary who made this statement has largely to bring about this state of things.

It is rumored this evening that Hon. Jeff, Davis he been elected to the United States Senate from Mississippi Senator Houston arrived this evening, and is stopp at Willard's. He is in excellent health.

MR. BUCHASSAN'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE COURSE OF LONDON. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1856

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1806.

The news brought by yesterday's Henald of the prebable withdrawn? of Mr. Bucharan from the Court of Hagland, has produced in this city unusual excitement. The President has had calls from almost every quarter in relation to the subject. I have just learned that he will session. It is probable that his communication has ge

THE PRESIDENCY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1866.

The republican caucus of last night has produced as practical result. The election of Speaker, under the present circumstances, is now regared as out of the question. Mr. Faulkner will, at the first epportunity, offer a resolution proposing a resignation of the members.

It is understood here that the Kentucky delegates to

the asticual convention, with the exception of Mr. Breck-enridge, are favorable to Lynn Boyd for President. Mr. Breekenridge stands by President Pierce.

Washington, Jan. 17, 1856.

The President gave a dinner party this evening at which the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, the Judges of the Court of Claims and its solicitor, the United States Attorney and Marshal for the District of Columbia, Attorney General Cushing and others, gether with the ladies of their respective familie

on ours for indemnity for the destruction of the town of Picdras Negras by Texan rangers last autumn, and ad protection from dimitar invasions and from des

On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, (K. N.) of Del., the Press dent was requested to communicate all instructions on Central American affairs, not heretofore furnished, and calling for the adjudication of the American Commissioners at Paris, respecting French spoliations on American

mittee on Printing
mittee on Printing
Tim Lath Naval Board.

Petitious from Commodore Stewart, Commanders
Lockwood and Long, and Lieutenants Chandler, Handy,
Turner, Bowers and Ellery, were presented, complaining
of the action of the Naval Board.

Adjourned to Monday.

House of Representatives.

THE SPEAKINGERP. Mr. Carina, (K. N.) of Va., made a speech to show braska act—the latter giving food to heartees a

Mesers. Stevens, Zollfkoffer, and Washburn, of Maine debated the question of s'svery restriction, replying one

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1860 Things Growing Worse at the National Capitol—Suspension of all Senatorial Business—Great Blunder of Mr. Banks
—Plurality Rule Shelved for the Present—What may be in the Future-Distribution of the Blue Book.

The press has been filled with despatches promising as

early organization of the House of Representatives, and prodicting every day the adoption of the plurality rale on the next. Thus have the public been kept in conon the next. Thus have the public been kept in con-stant expectation of the election of a Speaker for the past six or seven weeks, only to be disappointed and to have the promise renewed. This system of promises must be now suspended, at least for a while, as things are in a